

SECTION A: Multiple-choice questions**Specific instructions to students**

- A correct answer scores 1 mark, and an incorrect answer scores 0.
- Marks are not deducted for incorrect answers.
- No marks are given if more than one letter is shaded in the answer box.
- Choose the alternative that is **most correct** or that **best answers** the question and mark your choice on the multiple-choice answer section as shown in the example below.

1 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐**USE PENCIL ONLY**

- Use pencil only.

AREA OF STUDY 1: Learning**QUESTION 1**

Which of the following behaviours are learned?

- A fixed action patterns
- B reflex actions
- C conditioned responses
- D behaviour dependent on maturation

QUESTION 2

The term 'maturation' is defined as

- A an orderly sequence of changes based on the nervous system.
- B an orderly sequence of changes based on psychological factors.
- C a genetic disposition to elicit behaviours in a random order.
- D a genetic predisposition to produce an identical response to certain environmental stimuli.

QUESTION 3

The changing of neurons in the brain due to new experiences is known as

- A hippocampus manipulation.
- B neuroplasticity.
- C synaptic formation.
- D neurotransmission.

QUESTION 4

Which of the following events must occur for a behaviour to be learned through classical conditioning?

- A There must be repeated association between two stimuli.
- B There must be a natural, automatic response.
- C The pairing of two stimuli must occur close together in time.
- D All of the above must happen.

Questions 5, 6 and 7 refer to the following scenario.

When Kim was young, she was playing with some yellow balloons at her sister's birthday party. One of the other children came up to her and popped them all. The loud noises scared her and she cried. Soon after the incident, Kim started to cry whenever she saw yellow balloons. As a result, Kim was unable to accept a job at a children's play centre years later because of her fear of yellow balloons.

QUESTION 5

In this example, the conditioned stimulus was

- A yellow balloons.
- B crying from the loud noise.
- C crying at yellow balloons.
- D the balloons popping.

QUESTION 6

In this example, the unconditioned response was

- A yellow balloons.
- B crying from the loud noise.
- C crying at yellow balloons.
- D the balloons popping.

QUESTION 7

In this example, the unconditioned stimulus was

- A yellow balloons.
- B all balloons.
- C crying.
- D the loud noise.

QUESTION 8

Graduated exposure relies on an association being made between the negative stimulus that causes anxiety and _____.

- A pain
- B a bell
- C relaxation
- D salivation

QUESTION 9

Lexi is scared of clowns and has been for as long as she can remember. She decides to consult a therapist, who suggests she hire a clown for a day and that she spend time with the clown so she can see there is nothing to fear. Exposing Lexi to her fear is known as

- A graduated exposure.
- B shaping.
- C flooding.
- D aversion therapy.

QUESTION 10

What is the name given to the device that was used to study operant conditioning on rats?

- A tachistoscope
- B puzzle box
- C Skinner box
- D mouse wheel

QUESTION 11

Becki's school calls her parents as she has been sending offensive text messages to her fellow students. The next day, Becki's parents take her mobile phone away from her for a week. This is an example of

- A positive reinforcement.
- B negative reinforcement.
- C punishment.
- D response cost.

QUESTION 12

Arnold loves going fishing and he always leaves his line in the ocean until he gets a bite. For Arnold, fishing is on which schedule of reinforcement?

- A fixed ratio
- B variable ratio
- C fixed interval
- D variable interval

Questions 13 and 14 refer to the following scenario.

When conducting psychological experiments, we have to consider participants' expectations when being used in a study. Deception is often used in research, as participants knowing too much about an experiment can drastically affect the results.

QUESTION 13


If deception is used, the experimenter must make sure that all participants are _____ at the conclusion of the study.

- A informed
- B debriefed
- C undeceived
- D withdrawn

QUESTION 14

When involved in psychological research, being a participant in an experiment can often lead to a change in behaviour that is solely due to the participant's expectations that the treatment will have an effect. This is known as

- A the double blind effect.
- B the single blind effect.
- C the placebo effect.
- D the halo effect.

ONE ANSWER PER LINE					USE PENCIL ONLY 				
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7	<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> C	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D	14	<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C	<input type="checkbox"/> D

SECTION B: Short answer questions

Specific instructions to students

- Answer all questions in the spaces provided.

AREA OF STUDY 1: Learning

QUESTION 1

What is the definition of learning?

Answer:

Learning is a relatively permanent change in behaviour that occurs as a result of experience.

1 mark

QUESTION 2

Brain imaging can allow you to see the areas of the brain that are active when learning takes place.

- a Name one brain imaging device that would be able to map active areas and explain how it takes images of the brain.

Answer:

Any of the following: a PET scan tracks radioactive glucose where it is consumed by the brain; an fMRI tracks oxygen use through magnetic fields; a SPECT scan uses gamma rays to see areas of activity.

- b Provide an explanation of how this device could be used to assess which areas are active when learning.

Answer:

A participant would conduct a task that involved learning something new. The areas of the brain that were active in that activity would then show higher levels of neural activity.

2 + 1 = 3 marks

QUESTION 3

Pavlov was a well-known researcher in the field of classical conditioning. His work with salivating dogs in the late 1800s has made him one of the world's most famous psychologists.

Discuss one of Pavlov's experiments. Make sure that you identify the association made during the experiment and that you use specific learning terminology.

Answer:

In Pavlov's original experiments a bell (neutral stimulus) was sounded before the presentation of meat powder (unconditioned stimulus) which caused salivation to the meat powder (unconditioned response). After repeated associations, the bell (conditioned stimulus) produced salivation to the bell (conditioned response).

3 marks

QUESTION 4

Aversion therapy is a form of classical conditioning that can be used to help people extinguish undesirable behaviours.

- a Describe how aversion therapy works.

Answer:

An undesirable behaviour (such as smoking) is paired with an aversive stimulus (such as a nausea-inducing drug) to induce vomiting. This is done so that the next time someone smokes they feel sick instantly.

- b What is one disadvantage of using aversion therapy to extinguish undesirable behaviours?

Answer:

It can be unethical as it causes harm to the participant and it often is not generalised outside the experimental condition.

1 + 1 = 2 marks

QUESTION 5

Explain each of the three phases that are involved in operant conditioning.

Answer:

Stimulus:

The stimulus is the thing that initiates a response.

Response:

The response is the behaviour that is demonstrated.

Consequence:

The consequence is what precedes the behaviour to encourage or discourage the behaviour occurring again.

3 marks

QUESTION 6

Hudson has been going to swimming lessons. Every time he puts his head under the water, his swimming coach says 'good boy'. At the end of each lesson, which runs for 30 minutes, Hudson gets to put a star on a chart if he has listened to his teacher.

- a What sort of reinforcement schedule is Hudson on when his coach praises him?

Answer:

Continuous.

- b What sort of partial reinforcement schedule is Hudson on when he gets his star?

Answer:

Fixed interval.

1 + 1 = 2 marks

QUESTION 7

There are many different ways to reinforce behaviour. Describe one difference between positive and negative reinforcement and provide an example of each type of reinforcement to support your answer.

Answer:

Positive reinforcement involves presenting someone

with a positive stimulus (such as giving someone

a lolly), whereas negative reinforcement involves

taking away an aversive stimulus (such as letting

someone out of jail early).

4 marks